

Permutation graphs and the Abelian sandpile model, tiered trees and non-ambiguous binary trees

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Abstract

A permutation graph is a graph whose edges are given by inversions of a permutation. We study the Abelian sandpile model (ASM) on such graphs. We exhibit a bijection between recurrent configurations of the ASM on permutation graphs and the tiered trees introduced by Dugan et al. [10]. This bijection allows certain parameters of the recurrent configurations to be read on the corresponding tree. In particular, we show that the level of a recurrent configuration can be interpreted as the external activity of the corresponding tree, so that the bijection exhibited provides a new proof of a famous result linking the level polynomial of the ASM to the ubiquitous Tutte polynomial. We show that the set of minimal recurrent configurations is in bijection with the set of complete non-ambiguous binary trees introduced by Aval et al. [2], and introduce a multi-rooted generalization of these that we show to correspond to all recurrent configurations. In the case of permutations with a single descent, we recover some results from the case of Ferrers graphs presented in [11], while we also recover results of Perkinson et al. [16] in the case of threshold graphs.

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1 Introduction

In the Abelian sandpile model (ASM) on a graph, each vertex has a number of “grains”. If a vertex has at least as many grains as its degree is then it can be toppled, donating one grain to each of its neighbors. If a (nonempty) sequence of topplings from a configuration c of grains leads to c again, then c is said to be recurrent.

In this paper we study the ASM on permutation graphs. For a permutation $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2\ldots\pi_n$ this is the graph whose vertices are the integers $1, 2, \ldots, n$ with an edge between i and j if and only if $i < j$ and $\pi_i > \pi_j$, that is, if π_i and π_j form an inversion in π .

This paper generalizes the results in [11], where the recurrent configurations on Ferrers graphs were classified in terms of decorated EW-tableaux, since Ferrers graphs are isomorphic to permutation graphs of permutations with a single descent. We extend the bijection in [11] between recurrent configurations on Ferrers graphs and the intransitive trees of Postnikov [17], to bijectively connect recurrent configurations of permutation graphs and the tiered trees introduced by Dugan et al. [10], of which the intransitive trees are a special case.

In [2], Aval et al. introduced the so-called complete non-ambiguous binary trees (CNABs), which arise from certain 0/1 fillings of square Ferrers diagrams. We show that the set of minimal recurrent configurations on permutation graphs is in bijection with CNABs. We then generalize the CNABs, which have a canonical root vertex, to a multi-rooted version, which we show to be in bijection with all recurrent configurations on the corresponding permutation graphs.

We also show that our results extend those of Perkinson et al. [16], connecting parking functions and labeled spanning trees of threshold graphs, which are a subset of permutation graphs.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall necessary definitions and provide a link between tiered trees and spanning trees of permutation graphs. In Section 3 we exhibit a bijection between tiered trees and recurrent configurations of the ASM on permutation graphs. We show how the level statistic and canonical toppling of a recurrent configuration can be read from the corresponding tree, and interpret the level statistic as the external activity of the tree. This provides a new proof, in the case of permutation graphs, of the famous result linking the level polynomial of the ASM to the ubiquitous Tutte polynomial (see Proposition 12). In Section 4 we recall the definition of complete non-ambiguous binary trees introduced by Aval et al. [2], show that these are in bijection with the set of minimal recurrent configurations of the ASM and introduce a generalization that we show to correspond to all recurrent configurations. Finally, in Section 5 we study two special cases of permutation graphs, namely Ferrers graphs (corresponding to permutations with a single descent) and threshold graphs, and recover results from [11] and [16] respectively.

2 Definitions and Preliminaries

For any positive integer n , we let $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ and \mathcal{S}_n be the set of permutations of $[n]$.

2.1 Permutation graphs

To a permutation $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$, we associate a graph G_π as follows. The vertex set of π is $[n]$ and the edges are the pairs (π_i, π_j) such that $i < j$ and $\pi_i > \pi_j$, that is, (i, j) is an inversion of π . Such a graph is called a *permutation graph*.

A permutation $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ is said to be *indecomposable* if there exists no positive integer $k < n$ such that $\{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k\} = [k]$. The following is well known, see for example [14, Lemma 3.2].

Fact 1. *A permutation graph G_π is connected if and only if π is indecomposable.*

Figure 1 shows the graphs associated with the permutations $\pi = 23541$ and $\pi' = 23154$. Note that π' can be decomposed as 231–54, while π is indecomposable. Thus the graph G_π is connected, while $G_{\pi'}$ is not.

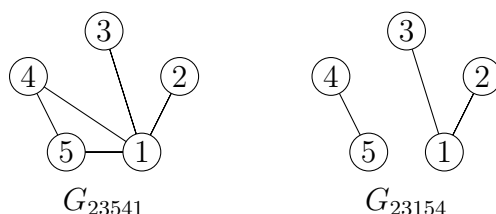


Figure 1: The graphs associated with the permutations $\pi = 23541$ (left) and $\pi' = 23154$ (right).

Since we will be analyzing the ASM on permutation graphs, and the ASM is only defined on connected graphs, we will from now on only deal with permutation graphs of indecomposable permutations unless otherwise specified.

2.2 Tiered trees

Tiered trees were introduced in [10] as a generalization of the intransitive trees introduced by Postnikov [17], the latter of which have exactly two tiers.

Definition 2. A *tiered tree* of size n is a pair (T, t) where:

- T is a labeled tree on $[n]$.
- t is a surjective mapping from $[n] \rightarrow [k]$ for some k such that for any edge (i, j) of T with $i > j$ we have $t(i) < t(j)$.

The function t is called the *tiering* function of the tiered tree (T, t) , and the integer k is its number of tiers.

A tiered tree is said to be *fully tiered* if its number of tiers equals its number of vertices, that is, $k = n$, or equivalently, if its tiering function is a bijection.

Remark 3. The condition $t(i) < t(j)$ is reversed in [10]. This corresponds to replacing the function t with $k + 1 - t$. The reason we reverse this condition is to make the link between tiered trees and permutation graphs simpler.

2.3 Fully tiered trees and permutation graphs

Lemma 4. Let $\mathcal{T} = (T, t)$ be a tiered tree. Then there exists a fully tiered tree $\mathcal{T}' = (T, t')$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{T} = (T, t)$ be a tiered tree. For $\ell \in [k]$, we let $P_\ell := t^{-1}(\ell)$ be the set of vertices at tier ℓ in \mathcal{T} . By definition, the P_ℓ form a partition of $[n]$. We define $t' : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ by

$$t'(i) := \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\ell-1} |P_m| \right) + |\{j \in P_\ell : j < i\}| + 1, \quad (1)$$

where ℓ is such that $i \in P_\ell$. In words, the function t' keeps the relative ordering of tiers, and orders vertices inside each tier in increasing order, as illustrated in Figure 2 below. We claim that t' is a tiering function for the tree T , and that (T, t') is fully tiered.

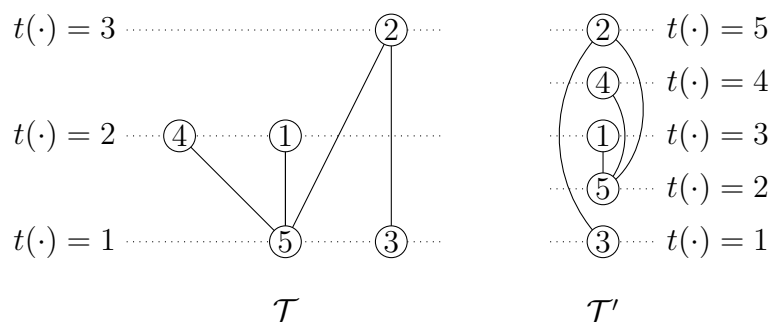


Figure 2: A tiered tree \mathcal{T} (left) and a fully tiered tree \mathcal{T}' (right) with the same underlying tree. The tiers are represented as levels.

Let (i, j) be an edge of T with $i < j$, and let ℓ, m be such that $i \in P_\ell$ and $j \in P_m$. Since t is a tiering function, this implies that $t(i) = \ell > m = t(j)$. Now by construction, Equation (1) implies that $t'(i) > t'(j)$, as desired.

It is clear from Equation (1) that t' assigns a unique positive number no greater than n to each i , which implies that t' is a bijection, so (T, t') is fully tiered. \square

Lemma 4 states that any tiered tree can be viewed as a fully tiered tree in a sense. As such, from now on, we only consider fully tiered trees, and call these simply tiered trees. The following proposition establishes a link between tiered trees and permutation graphs.

Proposition 5. *Let T be a labeled tree on $[n]$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$. Then T is a spanning tree of G_π if and only if (T, π^{-1}) is a tiered tree.*

Proof. Suppose that T is a spanning tree of G_π . This means that if (i, j) is an edge of T with $i > j$, then i appears before j in π , which implies $\pi^{-1}(i) < \pi^{-1}(j)$. This is exactly the condition that (T, π^{-1}) is a tiered tree. The converse follows in the same way. \square

2.4 The Abelian sandpile model

The ASM is a dynamic process on a graph which has attracted considerable attention through the years, and remains a constant source of new and interesting research topics.

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a finite, connected, loop-free, undirected graph with vertex set $V = [n]$ for some n . Let $d_i = d_i(G)$ be the degree of the vertex i in G . We will consider the sandpile model on the graph G with a distinguished vertex $s \in [n]$, called the *sink*. We indicate that by writing this as the pair (G, s) .

A *configuration* on (G, s) is a vector $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n$ that assigns the number c_i to vertex i . We think of c_i as the number of ‘grains of sand’ at the vertex i . $\mathbf{Configs}(G)$ is the set of all configurations on (G, s) . Let $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ be the vector with 1 in the i -th position and 0 elsewhere.

We say that a vertex i is *stable* in a configuration $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathbf{Configs}(G)$ if $c_i < d_i$. Otherwise it is *unstable*. A configuration is stable if all its non-sink vertices are stable.

Unstable vertices may *topple*. We define the toppling operator T_i corresponding to the toppling of an unstable vertex $i \in [n]$ in a configuration $c \in \mathbf{Configs}(G)$ by

$$T_i(c) := c - d_i \alpha_i + \sum_{j: \{i, j\} \in E} \alpha_j,$$

where the sum is over all vertices adjacent to i . In words, when a vertex i topples, it sends one grain of sand along each incident edge to its neighbors. We write $c \xrightarrow{i} c'$ to indicate that the vertex i is unstable in c and that $T_i(c) = c'$.

It is possible to show (see for instance [9, Section 5.2]) that starting from any configuration c and toppling unstable vertices, one eventually reaches a stable configuration c' . Moreover, c' does not depend on the order in which unstable vertices are toppled in this sequence.

Definition 6. A configuration $c \in \mathbf{Configs}(G)$ is *recurrent* on (G, s) if it satisfies the following three conditions:

1. We have $c_s = d_s$.
2. The configuration c is stable, that is, $c_i < d_i$ for $i \neq s$.
3. There exists a sequence v_1, \dots, v_n with $v_1 = s$ and $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} = [n]$ such that

$$c^0 = c \xrightarrow{v_1} c^1 \xrightarrow{v_2} \dots \xrightarrow{v_n} c^n = c.$$

In words, the third condition states that there is an ordering of the vertices such that starting from c , every vertex can be toppled (exactly) once in this order. The fact that after making these topplings one returns to the configuration c is guaranteed by the following argument: On every edge (i, j) of G , toppling i sends one grain from i to j while toppling j sends one grain from j to i . Thus, toppling every vertex exactly once leaves the initial configuration unchanged.

Let $\text{Rec}_s(G)$ be the set of recurrent configuration on a graph G with sink s . Given $c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$, define the *level* of c to be

$$\text{level}(c) := \sum_{i \in [n]} c_i - |E|,$$

where $|E|$ denotes the number of edges of G . From [15, Thm. 3.5] we have that if $G = (V, E)$ is a graph and $c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$, then $0 \leq \text{level}(c) \leq |E| - |V| + 1$. The level of a recurrent configuration is thus always a non-negative integer. The *level polynomial* of a graph (G, s) is the generating function of the level statistic over the set of recurrent configurations on that graph:

$$\text{Level}_{G,s}(x) := \sum_{c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)} x^{\text{level}(c)}.$$

Finally, we define the notion of *canonical toppling*. Given a recurrent configuration $c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$, the canonical toppling of c is the ordered set partition $P = P_0, \dots, P_k$ of $[n]$ where $P_0 = \{s\}$ and for $i \geq 1$, P_i is the set of (non-sink) unstable vertices resulting from the toppling of all vertices in P_0, \dots, P_{i-1} . The fact that this gives a partition of $[n]$ is guaranteed by Condition (3) of Definition 6. For $c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$, we denote by $\text{CanonTop}(c)$ the canonical toppling of c .

Example 7. Let $\pi = 3421$ and G_{3421} be the corresponding permutation graph, as illustrated in Figure 3. Fix $s = 3$ to be the sink vertex (represented as a square), and consider the configuration $c = (1, 2, 2, 1)$ (grains are represented as red dots next to their vertex). We have $c_3 = 2 = d_3$ and $c_i < d_i$ for $i \neq 3$ so the first two conditions of Definition 6 are satisfied. We show that the third condition is also satisfied, and simultaneously determine the canonical toppling.

We initially topple vertex 3 in $c^0 = c$. This yields the configuration $c^1 = (2, 3, 1, 0)$. In c^1 , only vertex 2 is unstable, so we topple this, reaching $c^2 = (3, 0, 1, 2)$. Now both 1 and 4 are unstable. In this case, we may topple for instance 1 then 4, and this will yield the initial configuration c . Thus, c is recurrent and $\text{CanonTop}(c) = \{3\}, \{2\}, \{1, 4\}$. Finally, we can compute the level of c : $\text{level}(c) = 1 + 2 + 2 + 1 - 5 = 1$.

3 A bijection from trees to recurrent configurations of the ASM

3.1 The bijection

Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ and T be a spanning tree of $G = G_\pi$, that is, such that (T, π^{-1}) is a tiered tree by Proposition 5. Let $s \in [n]$ be a distinguished vertex of G . We view the tree T as being

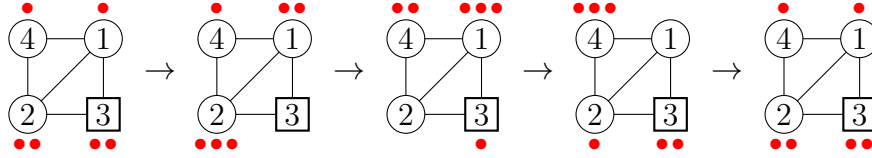


Figure 3: The permutation graph G_{3421} with sink $s = 3$ and the configuration $c = (1, 2, 2, 1)$, which is shown to be recurrent by the toppling sequence 3,2,1,4.

rooted at s . Given $i \in [n]$, we define the *height* of i in T to be its distance to the root s , and denote it $h(i)$. If $i \neq s$, the *parent* of i is the next vertex encountered on the unique path from i to s , and we denote this $p(i)$. For $k \geq 1$, we define $T^{(k)} := \{i \in n : h(i) = k\}$ to be the set of vertices at height k in T , with analogous definitions for $T^{(>k)}$, $T^{(\geq k)}$, etc. Finally, we let $N_G(i)$ be the set of neighbors of i in the graph G .

For $i \in [n]$, we let:

$$\lambda_i = \lambda_i(T) := |N_G(i) \cap T^{(>h(i))}|, \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i(T) := |N_G(i) \cap T^{(h(i))}|, \quad (3)$$

$$\nu_i = \nu_i(T) := |N_G(i) \cap T^{(h(i)-1)} \cap [0, p(i) - 1]|. \quad (4)$$

In words, λ_i is the set of neighbors of i in G at height strictly greater than i in T , μ_i is the set of neighbors of i in G at the same height as i in T , and ν_i is the set of neighbors of i in G at height one less than i , and whose labels are strictly smaller than the parent of i . Although it would be natural to combine λ_i and μ_i into one number, this definition facilitates our proof of the following theorem. Note that these definitions all depend on the choice of a distinguished vertex s , though for lightness of notation we do not make this explicit.

Theorem 8. *Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ be a permutation and $s \in [n]$ a distinguished vertex of $G = G_\pi$. Given a spanning tree T of G we define a configuration $c(T) = (c_1(T), \dots, c_n(T)) \in \text{Config}(G)$ by*

$$c_i(T) := \lambda_i(T) + \mu_i(T) + \nu_i(T).$$

Then the map $\phi_{TC} : T \mapsto c(T)$ is a bijection from the set of spanning trees of G to $\text{Rec}_s(G)$.

Moreover, for any spanning tree T , we have $\text{level}(c(T)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{1}{2}\mu_i(T) + \nu_i(T))$, and

$$\text{CanonTop}(c(T)) = T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}, \dots$$

That is, the canonical toppling of $c(T)$ is given by the breadth-first search of T .

Before we prove this result, let us examine one example in depth.

Example 9. Let $\pi = 514362$. The associated permutation graph $G = G_\pi$ is represented on the left of Figure 4. We take $s = 3$ to be the sink. Let T be the spanning tree of G on

the right of Figure 4. We represent T as a tree rooted at the distinguished vertex 3, and compute the corresponding configuration $c(T)$:

For $i = 1$, there are no vertices at height greater than $h(1) = 2$ in T , and none of the other two vertices at height 2 are neighbors of 1 in G , so that $\lambda_1 = \mu_1 = 0$. In fact, the parent of 1 in T is its only neighbor in G , so that we also have $\nu_1 = 0$, and thus $c_1 = 0$. Now consider the vertex $i = 2$. In T there are three vertices at height greater than $h(2) = 1$, which are 1, 4, 6. Of these, 4 and 6 are neighbors of 2 in G , so that $\lambda_2 = 2$. Similarly, 5 is the other vertex at height 1 in T , and is a neighbor of 2 in G , so that $\mu_2 = 1$. Finally, the parent of 2 in T is the only vertex at height $1 - 1 = 0$, so $\nu_2 = 0$. Thus, $c_2 = 2 + 1 + 0 = 3$.

Similarly, $c_3 = 3 + 0 + 0 = 3$. Now for $i = 4$, we have $\lambda_4 = 0$ (there are no vertices at a greater height in T), $\mu_4 = 0$ (neither 1 nor 6 are neighbors of 4 in G). But both 2 and 5 are neighbors of 4 in G with height equal to $h(4) - 1$ in T , and the parent of 4 in T is 5, so that $\nu_4 = 1$, and thus $c_4 = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$. Finally, we can see that $c_5 = 2 + 1 + 0 = 3$, and $c_6 = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$. Thus, we have $c(T) = (0, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0)$.

We check that $c(T)$ is recurrent using Definition 6, and also establish that the canonical toppling of $c(T)$ is given by the breadth-first search (BFS) of T . The vertex degree sequence of G is given by $(1, 4, 3, 3, 4, 1)$, and the BFS of T is $3 - 25 - 146$ with dashes separating the sets of vertices at different heights. Start from the configuration $c = c(T) = (0, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0)$. We have $c_3 = d_3$ and $c_j < d_j$ for $j \neq 3$, as desired. Therefore we initially topple vertex 3. This leads to the configuration $(0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0)$. In this configuration, vertices 2 and 5 are unstable. We topple these, which leads to the configuration $(1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 1)$. In this configuration, vertices 1, 4 and 6 are unstable. We topple these, which leads back to the initial configuration $(0, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0)$. Thus, by Definition 6 the configuration $c(T)$ is recurrent, and we have moreover shown that $\text{CanonTop}(c^T) = 3 - 25 - 146$, which is exactly the BFS of T .

Finally, the graph G has 8 edges, so that on the one hand

$$\text{level}(c(T)) = (0 + 3 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 0) - 8 = 10 - 8 = 2.$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \mu_i + \nu_i \right) = \frac{1}{2} (0 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0) + (0 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0) = 1 + 1 = 2,$$

which gives the desired result.

Proof of Theorem 8. Let T be a spanning tree of T , and $c := c(T)$ the corresponding configuration. We first show that c is recurrent, and that $\text{CanonTop}(c) = T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}, \dots$, using Definition 6.

1. The sink s is the unique vertex at height 0 in T , so that $\lambda_s = |N_G(s)| = d_s$, and $\mu_s = \nu_s = 0$. Thus $c_s = \lambda_s + \mu_s + \nu_s = d_s$ as desired.
2. For $i \neq s$, we see that λ_i , μ_i and ν_i all count distinct subsets of $N_G(i)$. Moreover, $p(i)$ is a neighbor of i in G which is counted in none of these three subsets. Thus, $c_i < |N_G(i)| = d_i$, and so the configuration c is stable.

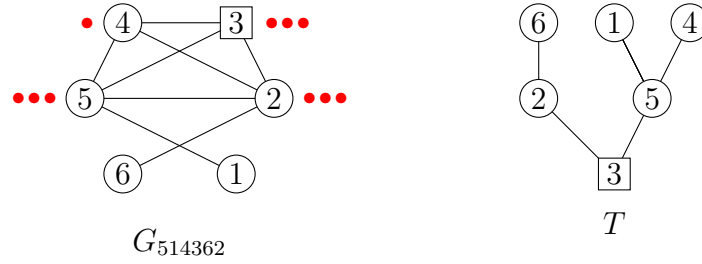


Figure 4: The graph G associated with the permutation $\pi = 514362$ (left) and a spanning tree T of G represented as rooted at the distinguished vertex 3 (right). Configuration on G corresponding to T shown with red dots.

3. We now show that, starting from the configuration c , for any $k \geq 1$, if we topple the vertices of $T^{(0)}, \dots, T^{(k-1)}$, then the set of non-sink unstable vertices is exactly $T^{(k)}$. Combined with the above, this shows that c is recurrent, and that $\text{CanonTop}(c) = T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}, \dots$. Let $k \geq 1$ and let c' be the configuration reached from the initial configuration c after toppling the vertices of $T^{(0)}, \dots, T^{(k-1)}$. We need to show that $c'_i \geq d_i$ if $i \in T^{(k)}$, and that $c'_i < d_i$ if $i \notin T^{(k)} \cup \{s\}$.

- Let $i \in T^{(k)}$. We have $c'_i = c_i + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}|$, since the second term of the sum is the number of grains vertex i receives through toppling $T^{(0)}, \dots, T^{(k-1)}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} c'_i &= \lambda_i + \mu_i + \nu_i + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| \\ &= |N_G(i) \cap T^{(>k)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(k)}| + \nu_i + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| \\ &= d_i + \nu_i \geq d_i, \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

- Let $i \in T^{(>k)}$. Write $\ell = h(i) > k$. As above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c'_i &= c_i + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| \\ &= |N_G(i) \cap T^{(>\ell)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(\ell)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| + \nu_i. \end{aligned}$$

Now ν_i counts a subset of neighbors of i in G which are at height $\ell - 1$ in T , and since $p(i)$ is not counted in ν_i , this is a strict subset. Thus $c'_i < |N_G(i) \cap T^{(>\ell)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(\ell)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(\ell-1)}|$, and since $\ell - 1 \geq k$, it follows that $c' < d_i$ as desired.

- Let $i \in T^{(<k)}$, with $i \neq s$. The vertex i has been toppled in $T^{(0)}, \dots, T^{(k-1)}$, so that $c'_i = c_i + |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| - d_i$. But we have already shown that c is stable, so $c_i < d_i$, and thus $c'_i < |N_G(i) \cap T^{(<k)}| \leq |N_G(i)| = d_i$, as desired.

This completes the first part of the proof, namely that c is recurrent, and that

$$\text{CanonTop}(c) = T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}, \dots$$

We now show that $\text{level}(c) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_i + \nu_i\right)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\text{level}(c) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i + \mu_i + \nu_i) - |E| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\lambda_i + \frac{1}{2}\mu_i\right) - |E| + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_i + \nu_i\right).\end{aligned}$$

Now, the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$ counts all pairs of vertices (i, j) such that $j \in N_G(i)$ and $h(i) < h(j)$. Thus every edge (i, j) of G with $h(i) \neq h(j)$ is counted exactly once in that sum. Moreover, the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i$ counts all pairs of vertices (i, j) such that $j \in N_G(i)$ and $h(i) = h(j)$. Thus, in the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i$, every edge (i, j) of G with $h(i) = h(j)$ is counted twice. Therefore we have $\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i + \frac{1}{2}\mu_i) = |E|$, and thus $\text{level}(c) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\mu_i + \nu_i\right)$, as desired.

It remains to show that ϕ_{TC} is a bijection. To do this, we exhibit its inverse. Let $c \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$, and write $\text{CanonTop}(c) = P_0, P_1, \dots$ for the canonical toppling of c , with $P_0 = \{s\}$. We construct a spanning tree $T = T(P)$ of G from this as follows. The levels of T are such that for all $j \geq 0$ we have $T^{(j)} = P_j$. To define T it is then sufficient to define a parent map $p : [n] \setminus \{s\} \rightarrow [n]$ such that for any $j \geq 1$ and $i \in P_j$, we have $p(i) \in N_G(i) \cap P_{j-1}$. That this intersection is nonempty follows from the definition of the canonical toppling, since for i to topple in P_j it must have received some grains through the toppling of P_{j-1} .

Fix some $j \geq 1$ and $i \in P_j$. The definition of the canonical toppling implies the following property: Starting from c , the vertex i is stable after toppling the vertices from P_0, \dots, P_{j-2} , and becomes unstable after toppling those of P_{j-1} . For $k \geq 0$, let $N_G^{(<k)}(i)$ be the set of neighbors of i in G which are in $P_0 \cup \dots \cup P_{k-1}$. The previous property can then be summarized in the following two inequalities:

$$c_i + \left|N_G^{(<j-1)}(i)\right| < d_i,$$

$$c_i + \left|N_G^{(<j)}(i)\right| \geq d_i.$$

Letting $r_i := c_i + \left|N_G^{(<j)}(i)\right| - d_i$, this is equivalent to

$$0 \leq r_i < |N_G(i) \cap P_{j-1}|.$$

We then define $p(i)$ to be the $(r_i + 1)$ -th largest element of $N_G(i) \cap P_{j-1}$, and let $T = \phi_{CT}(c)$ be the spanning tree of G resulting from this construction. We now show that ϕ_{CT} is the inverse of ϕ_{TC} .

First, let T be a spanning tree of G and set $T' := \phi_{CT}(\phi_{TC}(T))$. By construction, we have $T^{(k)} = T'^{(k)}$ for all $k \geq 0$, so we only need to show that for any $i \in [n] \setminus \{s\}$, we have $p^T(i) = p^{T'}(i)$. Set $c := \phi_{TC}(T)$ and let $i \in T^{(j)} (= T'^{(j)})$ for some $j \geq 1$. By definition, $p^{T'}(i)$ is the $(r_i + 1)$ -th largest element of $N_G(i) \cap T^{(j-1)}$, where $r_i := c_i +$

$|N_G^{(<j)}(i)| - d_i = c_i - |N_G(i) \cap T^{(\geq j)}|$. But by definition of ϕ_{TC} , this means that $r_i = \nu_i(T) = |N_G(i) \cap T^{(j-1)} \cap [0, p(i) - 1]|$, and thus $p^T(i)$ is also the $(r_i + 1)$ -th largest element of $N_G(i) \cap T^{(j-1)}$, so that $p^T(i) = p^{T'}(i)$ as desired. This shows that $\phi_{CT}(\phi_{TC}(T)) = T$ for any spanning tree T . Since it is well known that the number of recurrent configurations for the ASM on a graph G is equal to a number of spanning trees of G (see for instance [18, Section 3.2]), this is sufficient to conclude that ϕ_{TC} is a bijection, with ϕ_{CT} its inverse. \square

Remark 10. Theorem 8, combined with Proposition 5, provides a bijection between the set of (fully) tiered trees on $[n]$ and the (disjoint) union of the sets of recurrent configurations for the ASM over all (connected) permutation graphs on n vertices. In particular, we have that the number of (fully) tiered trees on $[n]$ is given by the sum $\sum_{\pi} |\text{Rec}_s(G_{\pi})|$, where the sum is over all indecomposable permutations of length n , and s is some fixed (but arbitrary) sink in $[n]$.

3.2 A Tutte-descriptive activity

Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ be a permutation, $G = G_{\pi}$ its permutation graph, and $s \in [n]$ a distinguished vertex of G . Given a spanning tree T , we interpret the level statistic of the corresponding recurrent configuration $c(T) \in \text{Rec}_s(G)$ as the external activity of the spanning tree T .

Definition 11. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, T a spanning tree of G , and \prec a total order on the edges E of G . An edge $e \notin T$ is said to be *externally active* if it is the maximal edge for \prec in the unique cycle contained in $T \cup \{e\}$. An edge $e \in T$ is said to be *internally active* if it is the maximal edge for \prec in the unique *cocycle* contained in $T \setminus \{e\}$, that is, in the set of edges connecting the two connected components of $T \setminus \{e\}$. The external, resp. internal, activity of T is its number of externally, resp. internally, active edges, and is denoted by $\text{ext}(T)$, resp. $\text{int}(T)$.

In light of this, Theorem 8 can be interpreted as a bijection between recurrent configurations and spanning trees of a graph, mapping the level of a configuration to the external activity of the corresponding tree. This bijection is different from those already existing in the literature, such as [5, 7].

Recall that the Tutte polynomial of a (connected) graph $G = (V, E)$ is defined by

$$\mathsf{T}_G(x, y) := \sum_{S \subseteq E} (x - 1)^{\text{cc}(S) - 1} (y - 1)^{\text{cc}(S) + |S| - |V|},$$

where for $S \subseteq E$, $\text{cc}(S)$ denotes the number of connected components of the subgraph (V, S) . The level and Tutte polynomial of a graph are related by the following well-known result.

Proposition 12. *Let (G, s) be a graph. Then we have $\text{Level}_{G,s}(x) = \mathsf{T}_G(1, x)$. In particular, the level polynomial is independent of the choice of sink.*

This result was initially proved by López [15], following a conjecture by Biggs. Subsequent combinatorial (bijective) proofs have been given, for instance, by Cori and Le Borgne [7], and Bernardi [5]. The aim of the remainder of this section is to show that Theorem 8 gives a new bijective proof in the case of permutation graphs.

Let $G = G_\pi$ be a permutation graph with sink s . We first show that for a spanning tree T of G , we can construct an order \prec_T on the edges of G such that $\text{level}(\phi_{TC}(T)) = \text{ext}(T)$. We then show that the order map $T \mapsto \prec_T$ is *Tutte-descriptive* in the sense introduced by Courtiel in [8]. Let T be a spanning tree of G . As usual, we root T at s . The following algorithm defines an order \prec_T of E .

- Algorithm 13.*
1. Initially, set $k = 0$ and all vertices as unvisited.
 2. Let v be the largest unvisited vertex at height k in T . If no such vertex exists, increase k by 1 and repeat this step.
 3. Let S be the set of edges (v, w) of G such that w is unvisited. Order elements of S by $(v, w) \prec_T (v, w')$ if $w > w'$, and such that all edges in S are greater (in \prec_T) than all previously ordered edges.
 4. Mark v as visited. If all edges of G have been ordered then terminate, otherwise return to Step (2).

This order \prec_T is similar to that introduced by Gessel and Sagan in [13], though where theirs is based on a depth-first search of T ours is based on a breadth-first search, since vertices are visited in that order.

Example 14. Let $\pi = 514362$ so that G_π is the graph on the left in Figure 4, and consider the spanning tree T on the right in that figure. We initially set $k = 0$ and $v = 3$ which is the only vertex at height 0 in T . Proceeding to Step (3), we have $S = \{(3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 5)\}$. We order these $(3, 5) \prec (3, 4) \prec (3, 2)$. We then mark 3 as visited, and return to Step (2). Since there are no unvisited vertices left at height 0, we move to height 1.

We set $v = 5$, which is the largest vertex at height 1 (neither vertex has been visited yet). Now $S = \{(5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 4)\}$ since 3 has already been visited, and we order these $(5, 4) \prec (5, 2) \prec (5, 1)$, with $(3, 2) \prec (5, 4)$. We then mark 5 as visited, return to Step (2), and set $v = 2$. We have $S = \{(2, 4), (2, 6)\}$, which we order $(2, 6) \prec (2, 4)$, with $(5, 1) \prec (2, 6)$. We then mark 2 as visited, and we now see that all edges have been ordered, so the algorithm terminates, and yields the order $(3, 5) \prec (3, 4) \prec (3, 2) \prec (5, 4) \prec (5, 2) \prec (5, 1) \prec (2, 6) \prec (2, 4)$.

Theorem 15. *Let $G = G_\pi$ be a permutation graph with sink s . Then for any spanning tree T of G , we have*

$$\text{ext}(T) = \text{level}(\phi_{TC}(T)),$$

where $\text{ext}(T)$ is the number of externally active edges for the order \prec_T defined by Algorithm 13.

To prove this result, we need two lemmas.

Lemma 16. *Let $G = G_\pi$ be a permutation graph with sink s , and T a spanning tree of G . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{level}(\phi_{TC}(T)) &= |\{(i, j) \in E(G) : h(i) = h(j)\}| \\ &\quad + |\{(i, j) \in E(G) : h(i) = h(j) - 1 \text{ and } i < p(j)\}|. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. From Theorem 8, we have that $\text{level}(\phi_{TC}(T)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{1}{2}\mu_i + \nu_i)$. Moreover, we saw in the proof of that result that $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2}\mu_i$ counts edges (i, j) of G such that $h(i) = h(j)$, that is the first term of the right-hand side of Lemma 16, while it is clear that $\sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i$ counts the second term, so the result immediately follows. \square

Lemma 17. *Let $G = G_\pi$ be a permutation graph with sink s , T a spanning tree of G , and \prec_T the order on the edges of G given by Algorithm 13. Suppose that an edge $e = (i, j)$ is externally active for \prec_T . Then we have $|h(i) - h(j)| \leq 1$.*

Proof. Suppose that $e = (i, j)$ with $h(i) \geq h(j) + 2$. In particular, we have $h(i) > h(p(i)) > h(j)$. By the construction in Algorithm 13, we therefore have $(i, j) \prec_T (i, p(i))$, and since the unique cycle of $T \cup \{e\}$ contains the edge $(i, p(i))$ this implies that e is not externally active, which completes the proof. \square

We now prove Theorem 15.

Proof of Theorem 15. Let $e = (i, j)$ be an edge of $G \setminus T$, with $h(i) \leq h(j)$. By Lemma 16, it is sufficient to show that e is externally active if and only if $h(i) = h(j)$ or $h(i) = h(j) - 1$ and $i < p(j)$.

First suppose that e is externally active. Lemma 17 implies that we have $h(i) = h(j)$ or $h(i) = h(j) - 1$. If $h(i) = h(j)$ there is nothing to do. If $h(i) = h(j) - 1$, we need to show that $i < p(j)$. But if $i > p(j)$ (we cannot have $i = p(j)$ since (i, j) is not an edge of T) the construction in Algorithm 13 implies that $(i, j) \prec_T (p(j), j)$. Since the edge $(p(j), j)$ is contained in the unique cycle of $T \cup \{(i, j)\}$, this means that e is not externally active, which is a contradiction. Hence we must have $i < p(j)$, as desired.

Conversely, suppose that $h(i) = h(j)$ or $h(i) = h(j) - 1$ and $i < p(j)$. Note that the unique cycle of $T \cup \{(i, j)\}$ is formed of the union of the paths $i \leftrightarrow i \wedge j$ and $j \leftrightarrow i \wedge j$ and of the edge e , where $i \wedge j$ is the greatest common ancestor of i and j in the tree T . If $h(i) = h(j)$ or $h(i) = h(j) - 1$, then all vertices of those paths other than i and j are visited before i and j in the construction of Algorithm 13, which implies that all edges of the paths $i \leftrightarrow i \wedge j$ and $j \leftrightarrow i \wedge j$ are ordered in \prec_T before (i, j) , and thus that edge is externally active by definition. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 15 states that the level of the configuration corresponding to a spanning tree T via Theorem 8 can be interpreted as the external activity of T for a specific order \prec_T of the edges of G . We now show that this order is Tutte-descriptive in the sense introduced by Courtiel [8].

Definition 18. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and suppose we have a mapping $\Psi : T \mapsto \prec_T$ from the set of spanning trees of G to the set of total orders on E . We say that the mapping Ψ is *Tutte-descriptive* if

$$\tau_G(x, y) = \sum_T x^{\text{int}(T)} y^{\text{ext}(T)},$$

where the sum is over all spanning trees of G , and $\text{int}(T)$, resp. $\text{ext}(T)$, is the number of internally, resp. externally, active edges for the order \prec_T .

Remark 19. In fact, Courtiel in [8] introduces a more general notion of Tutte-descriptive activity. Our notion above corresponds to what he calls *tree-compatible* order maps.

Theorem 20. Let $G = G_\pi$ be a permutation graph, with sink s . Then the mapping $T \mapsto \prec_T$, where \prec_T is the order defined by Algorithm 13, is *Tutte-descriptive*.

Proof. This follows from [8, Theorem 5.3] in analogous fashion to the proof of [8, Proposition 7.9], with the slight adjustments necessary to take into account that Algorithm 13 provides an order map based on a breadth-first, rather than depth-first, search. \square

Combining Theorems 15 and 20 gives a new combinatorial proof of the link between the level polynomial and the Tutte polynomial in Proposition 12 in the case of permutation graphs.

4 Minimal recurrent configurations and complete non-ambiguous binary trees

4.1 Minimal recurrent configurations

Given a graph G and a distinguished vertex s of G , a configuration $c \in \text{Configs}(G)$ is minimal recurrent if it is recurrent and $\text{level}(c) = 0$. We denote by $\text{Rec}_s^{\min}(G)$ the set of minimal recurrent configurations for the ASM on G . We show that on permutation graphs, minimal recurrent configurations are uniquely determined by their canonical toppling.

Definition 21. Given a permutation $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ and a distinguished vertex $s \in [n]$, we say that an ordered set partition $P = P_0, \dots, P_k$ of $[n]$ is (π, s) -compatible if it satisfies the following three conditions:

1. $P_0 = \{s\}$.
2. For any $j \geq 0$, the elements of P_j appear in increasing order in π (that is, there is no inversion in π between two elements of P_j).
3. For any $j \geq 1$ and $i \in P_j$, there exists $i' \in P_{j-1}$ such that (i, i') or (i', i) is an inversion of π .

Example 22. Let $\pi = 25341$ and $s = 3$. We wish to compute the set of (π, s) -compatible ordered partitions of $[5]$. We always have $P_0 = \{3\}$. From Condition (3), P_1 must be formed of elements i such that $(i, 3)$ or $(3, i)$ is an inversion of π . There are two such elements: 5 and 1. However, $(5, 1)$ is an inversion of π , so P_1 cannot contain both these elements by Condition (2). Thus we must have $P_1 = \{1\}$ or $P_1 = \{5\}$. We now remark that the only element which forms an inversion with 2 is 1, so that, by Condition (3), 2 must be in the part immediately after that containing 1. Moreover, the part containing 2 must either contain another element, or be the final part of P .

Suppose that $P_1 = \{1\}$. By the preceding argument, P_2 must contain 2 and at least one other element which forms an inversion with 1. There are two remaining elements which do this: 4 and 5. Since $(5, 4)$ is an inversion, P_2 cannot contain both of these, so we must have $P_2 = \{2, 4\}$ and $P_3 = \{5\}$, or $P_2 = \{2, 5\}$ and $P_3 = \{4\}$. Suppose now that $P_1 = \{5\}$. By similar arguments, we must have $P_2 = \{1\}$ or $P_2 = \{4\}$. Using the argument from the previous paragraph, if $P_2 = \{1\}$, then we must have $P_3 = \{2, 4\}$, and if $P_2 = \{4\}$, then we must have $P_3 = \{1\}$ and $P_4 = \{2\}$. Finally, we see that there are four (π, s) -compatible ordered partitions, which we write as blocks separated by dashes, for clarity:

$$3-1-24-5, \quad 3-1-25-4, \quad 3-5-1-24, \quad 3-5-4-1-2.$$

Proposition 23. Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ and $s \in [n]$. The map $\phi_{CP} : c \mapsto \text{CanonTop}(c)$ is a bijection from the set $\text{Rec}_s^{\min}(G_\pi)$ of minimal recurrent configurations on the permutation graph G_π to the set of (π, s) -compatible ordered partitions of $[n]$.

Proof. Let $c \in \text{Rec}_s^{\min}(G_\pi)$, and define $P := \text{CanonTop}(c) = P_0, \dots, P_k$. By definition, P is an ordered partition of $[n]$ and $P_0 = \{s\}$. Let $T := \phi_{TC}^{-1}(c)$ be the spanning tree of $G = G_\pi$ corresponding to c via the inverse of the bijection in Theorem 8, and for any $i \in [n]$, let $\lambda_i(T), \mu_i(T), \nu_i(T)$ be defined as in Equations (2), (3), (4) in Section 3.1. By Theorem 8, we have $\text{CanonTop}(c) = T^{(1)}, \dots, T^{(k)}$, that is, $P_j = T^{(j)}$ for all $j \in [k]$. Moreover, since c is minimal, we have $\text{level}(c) = 0$, which in particular implies $\mu_i(T) = 0$ for all $i \in [n]$. Thus for any $j \in [k]$ there are no edges in G between any two vertices of P_j . This implies that the elements of P_j appear in increasing order in π , so Condition (2) of Definition 21 is satisfied.

Now let $j \geq 2$ and $i \in T^{(j)} = P_j$. Let $i' = p(i)$ be the parent of i in T , so that $i' \in T^{(j-1)} = P_{j-1}$. Since (i', i) is an edge of T it is also an edge of G , which means that (i', i) or (i, i') is an inversion of π , as desired. We have thus shown that if $c \in \text{Rec}_s^{\min}(G_\pi)$, then $\text{CanonTop}(c)$ is a (π, s) -compatible ordered partition of $[n]$. This shows that the map of Proposition 23 is well defined.

To show that it is a bijection, we define its inverse. Suppose that $P = P_0, \dots, P_k$ is a (π, s) -compatible ordered partition of $[n]$. We first construct a spanning tree $T = T(P)$ of G . The tree T will be rooted at s so that for all $j \in [k]$ we have $T^{(j)} = P_j$. To define T it is thus sufficient to define the parent map p . For $j \geq 1$, and $i \in P_j$, we define

$$p(i) := \min(N^G(i) \cap P_{j-1}). \quad (5)$$

By Condition (3) of Definition 21, $p(i)$ is well defined, that is, $N^G(i) \cap P_{j-1} \neq \emptyset$.

We now define $c = \phi_{PC}(P) := \phi_{TC}(T(P))$, where ϕ_{TC} is the bijection of Theorem 8, and $T(P)$ is the tree defined above. We show that c is minimal. Let $i \in [n]$. By Condition (2) of Definition 21, we have $\mu_i(T) = 0$ since there are no edges in G between any two vertices of $T^{(h(i))} = P_{h(i)}$. Moreover, Equation (5) implies that $\nu_i(T) = 0$. Since these are true for any $i \in [n]$ it follows from Theorem 8 that $\text{level}(c) = 0$, as desired.

Finally, it is straightforward to show that the maps ϕ_{PC} and ϕ_{CP} are inverses of each other, which completes the proof. \square

4.2 Complete non-ambiguous binary trees

Non-ambiguous binary trees were introduced and studied in [2] as a special case of the tree-like tableaux from [3].

Definition 24. A non-ambiguous binary tree (NAB) is a filling of a rectangular Ferrers diagram F where every cell is either empty or dotted such that:

1. Every row and every column has a dotted cell.
2. Except for the top left cell, every dotted cell has either a dotted cell above it in its column or to its left in its row, but not both.

The dot in the top left cell (implied by (1) and (2)) is called the *root dot*, or simply the *root*.

Through the remainder of this section, when we talk about a dot to the left/right of another dot we mean in the *same row*, and similarly in the *same column* for above/below.

The name *non-ambiguous binary tree* comes from the fact that by drawing an edge between a dotted cell and the dotted cell immediately above it or to its left, for all dotted cells, one creates a binary tree, embedded in the grid \mathbb{Z}_2 . Regarding the dot in the top left cell as a root of the tree, Condition 2 of Definition 24 ensures that every other dot has a unique parent.

A NAB is *complete* if the associated binary tree is complete, that is, every dotted cell has either a dotted cell below it and to its right, or neither of these, and we refer to such complete NABs as CNABs. Figure 5 shows two examples of NABs, with the edges of the associated binary tree drawn in. The left-hand one is complete, while the right-hand one is not.

Lemma 25. A NAB on a Ferrers diagram F has exactly n dots, where n is one less than the semi-perimeter of F . If a NAB is complete then F has the same number of rows as columns.

Proof. Each non-root dot has a dot above it or to its left, but not both. If such a dot has no dot above it, move it to the top row. Otherwise it has no dot to its left, in which case move it to the leftmost column. This moves every dot either to the top row or leftmost column. (We regard dots in the top row and leftmost column as being moved, although they stay put.) Every column has a dot that will be moved up, namely the column's topmost dot,

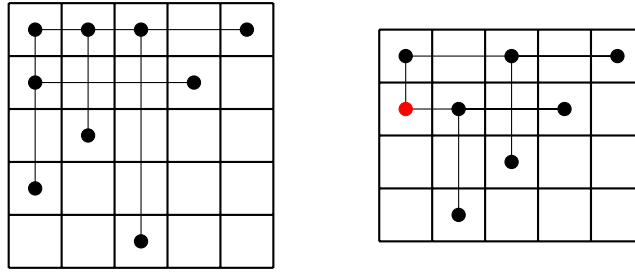


Figure 5: Two examples of NABs. The left-hand one is complete, and thus a CNAB, while the right-hand one is not, since the red vertex in column 1, row 3, has only one child.

and every row's leftmost dot moves to the leftmost column. This process will therefore leave dots in the entire top row and leftmost column, but nowhere else, which proves the first part.

Given a complete NAB, we trace the above process of moving dots to the top row or leftmost column. For each non-root dot that gets moved to the top row the dot to its left (its parent) has a dot below it, which therefore gets moved into the leftmost column, and conversely. Thus, there must be as many rows as columns. \square

4.3 Complete non-ambiguous binary multitrees

Given a permutation $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2 \dots \pi_n$ let T_π be the $n \times n$ grid with dots in cells (π_i, i) , where cell (i, j) is the cell in row i and column j , the northwest corner cell being $(1, 1)$.

Definition 26. A *complete multirooted non-ambiguous binary tree (CMNAB)* is obtained from T_π , for a permutation π , by adding a further $n - 1$ dots with the following conditions:

1. Every added dot has a dotted cell below it in its column and to its right in its row.
2. The graph obtained as in the case of a CNAB is a tree.

The added dots are called *internal dots*. The set of CMNABs arising from T_π is denoted \mathcal{M}_π , and the tree obtained from $M \in \mathcal{M}_\pi$ is denoted $T(M)$.

A CMNAB gives a multirooted tree where the roots are the dots with no dots to the left or above; see Figure 6. We will show that CNABs are precisely the CMNABs with a single root.

Lemma 27. A cell (i, j) in T_π has a dot to the right and below if and only if there is an edge between i and π_j in G_π .

Proof. If a cell (i, j) has dots both to the right and below then there is a leaf dot below it in row $r > i$, so $\pi_j = r$, and to its right in column $c > j$, so $\pi_c = i < r$. Since $j < c$ and $\pi_j > \pi_c = i$, π_j and i form an inversion in π , so (π_j, i) is an edge in G_π .

Conversely, an edge in G_π corresponds to an inversion in π , which in turn corresponds to a pair of leaf dots in π , the leftmost of which is lower than the other, and thus there is a cell above the leftmost one and to the left of the other. \square

By Lemma 27 every cell in T_π with an internal dot corresponds to an edge in G_π . So we can map the elements of \mathcal{M}_π to subgraphs of G_π , by the map ζ which maps $M \in \mathcal{M}_\pi$ to the subgraph $\zeta(M)$ of G_π with edge set

$$E(\zeta(M)) = \{(i, \pi_j) : (i, j) \text{ contains an internal dot in } M\}.$$

Note that the non-internal dots in M are the leaves of $T(M)$ and they correspond precisely to the pairs (i, j) where $\pi_j = i$.

The following lemma is straightforward to prove.

Lemma 28. *Let $S = \zeta(M)$ for a CMNAB $M \in \mathcal{M}_\pi$, so S is a subgraph of G_π . The sequence*

$$v_1, e_1, v_2, e_2, \dots, e_{k-1}, v_k,$$

alternating between vertices and edges in S , is a path in S if and only if

$$\ell_1, i_1, \ell_2, i_2, \dots, \ell_{k-1}, i_k$$

is an alternating sequence of leaf and internal dots in M , with every pair of consecutive dots in the same row or column, where ℓ_t and i_t are the dots corresponding to the vertex v_t and edge e_t , respectively. In particular, $T(M)$ being connected is equivalent to S being connected. Moreover, adding an edge to S corresponds to closing such a sequence through M to a cycle.

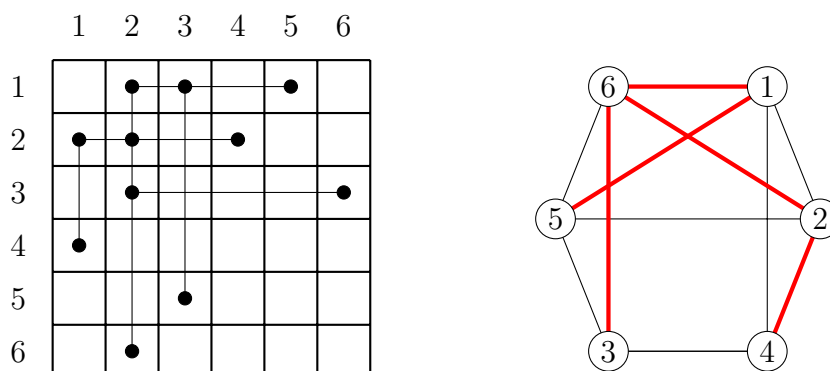


Figure 6: An element $M \in \mathcal{M}_{465213}$, and the graph G_{465213} , with the spanning tree corresponding to M marked with thick red lines. Moving the dot at $(2, 2)$ to $(1, 1)$, thus creating a CNAB, would correspond to replacing the edge $(2, 6)$ by $(1, 4)$ in the spanning tree, whereas moving the dot at $(2, 1)$ to $(3, 1)$ corresponds to replacing the edge $(2, 4)$ with $(3, 4)$.

Proposition 29. *The map ζ is a bijection from \mathcal{M}_π to the spanning trees of G_π .*

Proof. Let π be an n -permutation. By Lemma 27 and the fact that every element of \mathcal{M}_π has $n - 1$ internal dots, ζ is a map from \mathcal{M}_π to the set of subgraphs of G_π with $n - 1$ edges. To show that those edges form a spanning tree it therefore suffices to show that they form a connected graph, which follows from Lemma 28.

Conversely, if S is a spanning tree of G_π , place a dot in cell (i, j) of T_π for each edge (i, π_j) of S , where $i < \pi_j$. By Lemma 27, this places $n - 1$ internal dots in T_π and each of those dots contributes two edges to the graph in T_π , connecting to a dot below and to the right, a total of $2n - 2$ edges, in a graph with $2n - 1$ vertices. To show that this graph is a tree it again suffices to show that it is connected, which again follows from Lemma 28. \square

If a CMNAB has a unique root then the definition is equivalent to that of a CNAB, as we will now show.

Lemma 30. *A CMNAB M has a dot with a dot to the left and above if and only if it has more than one root.*

Proof. Suppose M has a dot d with a dot a above and a dot ℓ to the left. Tracing a zig-zag path from d through a to the topmost dot in their column, then to the leftmost dot in that row, and so on, we must end up at a dot with no dot above or to the left, which is a root dot d_1 . Tracing analogously through ℓ we will end up at a root dot d_2 . These two root dots must be distinct, for otherwise we would have traced out a cycle in the tree $T(M)$.

Suppose then that M has (at least) two distinct root dots ℓ and h , which then must be in different rows, say h in a higher row. The unique path from ℓ to h in the tree $T(M)$ must contain an up-step, but start with a right or a down step. Consider the maximal sequence of right and down steps in the beginning of that path. If the last step in that sequence was a right step the next step must be up, if it was a down step the next step must be left. In either case we have found a dot with a dot to the left and above. \square

Proposition 31. *The CMNABs with a single root are precisely the CNABs.*

Proof. Every row in a CNAB has a unique leaf dot, which is also the unique leaf dot in its column, and this accounts for n dots. The remaining $n - 1$ dots are internal and satisfy Condition (1) in Definition 26, and CNABs satisfy Condition (2) in Definition 26, so every CNAB is a CMNAB. Conversely, if a CMNAB M has a single root, then by Lemma 30 no dot has a dot to the left and above, and so M satisfies Condition (2) in Definition 24 (and Condition (1) by definition) and thus is a CNAB. \square

We can use the map ζ to map the CNABs on T_π to the minimal recurrent configurations on G_π . For the following lemma we order the edges of G_π reverse lexicographically by coordinates of the corresponding cells in T_π (see Definition 11 of external activity).

Proposition 32. *Let M be a CMNAB. There is a unique root in M if and only if $\zeta(M)$ has no external activity.*

Proof. If M has more than one root, then Lemma 30 implies there exists a dot d in M with a dot a above and dot ℓ to the left. Let c be the cell that completes the rectangle of a, ℓ and d . Then c corresponds to an edge external to the spanning tree S and adding it to S creates a cycle with edges corresponding to a, ℓ, c and d , by Lemma 28. Since the edge corresponding to c is ordered last of these edges it is externally active.

If e is an externally active edge then adding it creates a cycle in the spanning tree S , which corresponds to a cycle of internal dots in M . Such a cycle must contain a dot with a dot to the left and a dot above. However, as e is externally active it must be ordered last in its cycle in S so the corresponding dot in M is weakly northwest of all other dots in the cycle. Thus the addition of the dot corresponding to e cannot cause one of the pre-existing dots to have a dot to the left and above. Therefore, such a dot must already exist in the cycle, so M has a cell with a dot to the left and a dot above, which implies M is multirooted, by Lemma 30. \square

Note that in this case, unlike in Section 3.2, the order of the edges of $G = G_\pi$ is fixed *a priori* (it does not depend on the tree T). It is known (see [19]) that in this case we have

$$\mathsf{T}_G(x, y) = \sum_T x^{\text{int}(T)} y^{\text{ext}(T)},$$

where the sum is over all spanning trees of G , and thus by Proposition 12 the spanning trees with no external activity are in bijection with the minimal recurrent configurations. Therefore, Proposition 31 and Proposition 32 imply the following.

Corollary 33. *The elements of \mathcal{M}_π with a single root are in bijection with the minimal recurrent configurations of G_π .*

Problem 34. Find a nice bijective proof of Corollary 33.

Remark 35. In [10], the authors provided a new interpretation of the sequence $A002190 = 1, 1, 4, 33, 456, 9460, \dots$ in [1] counting complete non-ambiguous binary trees, in terms of fully tiered trees with weight 0. Section 4.1 and Corollary 33 provide another two combinatorial interpretations to this sequence:

- as the sum $\sum_{\pi \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}_n} |\text{Rec}_s^{\min}(G_\pi)|$, where $\bar{\mathcal{S}}_n$ is the set of indecomposable permutations of length n .
- as the number of pairs (π, P) where $\pi \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}_n$ and P is a (π, s) -compatible ordered partition of n .

5 Specialisations

5.1 The Ferrers case

In this section, we are interested in the case where the permutation π has a single descent, in which case the permutation graph G_π is a Ferrers graph. In this case the spanning trees

of the permutation graph are the intransitive trees introduced by Postnikov [17]. As such, we recover results from [11, Section 5.3].

A *Ferrers graph* (see [12]) is a bipartite graph whose vertices of each part are labeled t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m , respectively, satisfying the following conditions:

1. If (t_i, b_j) is an edge with $r \leq i$ and $s \leq j$, then (t_r, b_s) is also an edge.
2. Both (t_1, b_m) and (t_k, b_1) are edges.

As illustrated in the example in Figure 7, we think of the vertices t_i as “top” vertices, and the b_i as “bottom” vertices. Note that when read from left to right the labels on the top vertices are increasing but decreasing for the bottom vertices. Thus, condition (1) above says that a top vertex must have edges to all vertices that any vertex to its right does, and likewise for bottom vertices.

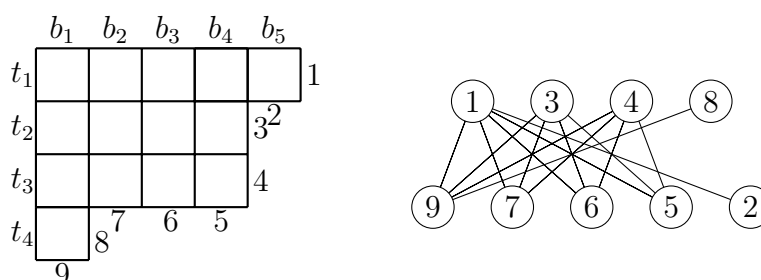


Figure 7: Example of a Ferrers diagram, the labeling of its South-East border, and the corresponding labeled Ferrers graph, which is exactly the permutation graph $G_{256791348}$.

Given a Ferrers diagram with rows labeled from top to bottom with t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k and columns labeled with b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m from left to right, there is a unique Ferrers graph whose vertices are labeled with the t_i and b_j and where (t_i, b_j) is an edge if and only if the diagram has a cell in row t_i and column b_j . This correspondence is clearly one-to-one.

Given a permutation $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$, we say that the pair π_i, π_{i+1} is a *descent* of π if $\pi_i > \pi_{i+1}$.

Proposition 36. *Let G be a graph on n vertices. Then G is a Ferrers graph if and only if there exists an indecomposable permutation π with exactly one descent such that $G \simeq G_\pi$.*

Proof. Suppose that π is indecomposable and has a single descent. Then we can decompose π in a unique way as $\pi = \pi_1 \pi_2$, where π_1 and π_2 are increasing subsequences of $[n]$ and the last letter of π_1 is strictly greater than the first letter of π_2 . Since π is indecomposable, this implies that the last letter of π_1 is n , and the first letter of π_2 is 1. Now we let $F = F(\pi)$ be the Ferrers diagram defined as follows. Label the edges on the South-East border of F from North-East to South-West in the order $1, 2, \dots, n$, and let the step labeled k be a South step if $k \in \pi_2$ and a West step if $k \in \pi_1$. This defines a Ferrers diagram since $1 \in \pi_2$. Then the edges of the corresponding Ferrers graph $G(F)$ are the pairs (i, j) where i is a column label (a West step), j a row label (a South step), and $i > j$, that is, exactly the inversions of π . Thus $G_\pi \simeq G(F)$.

For the converse, suppose $G = G(F)$ is the Ferrers graph corresponding to the Ferrers diagram F , whose South-East border is labeled as before. Let π_1 and π_2 be the words formed of West steps and East steps, respectively, of that border, each in increasing order. Then $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2$ is a permutation of length n with exactly one descent, and as above, we have $G \simeq G_\pi$, as desired (that π is indecomposable follows from the fact that a Ferrers graph is connected). \square

Figure 7 illustrates the construction in the proof of Proposition 36. Thus, Ferrers graphs can be viewed as permutation graphs where the permutation has a single descent.

Remark 37. It is possible for a permutation with more than one descent to yield a Ferrers graph. For instance, the graph corresponding to the permutation 3142 is isomorphic to P_4 , the path graph on 4 vertices, which is a Ferrers graph. Indeed, P_4 is the Ferrers graph corresponding to the diagram whose row lengths are $(2, 1)$, or equivalently, it is isomorphic to the permutation graph G_{2413} .

We revisit Theorem 8 in the context of Ferrers graphs. Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ be an indecomposable permutation with a single descent, and $G = G_\pi$ the corresponding Ferrers graph. We decompose π into $\pi_1\pi_2$ as before, where π_1 and π_2 are two increasing sequences such that the last letter of π_1 is n and the first letter of π_2 is 1. We write A_1 and A_2 for the unordered set of labels appearing in π_1 and π_2 , respectively. For $j \in \{1, 2\}$, we set $\bar{j} := 3 - j$, so that if $j = 1$, $\bar{j} = 2$ and vice versa.

Lemma 38. *Let $s \in [n]$ be a distinguished vertex of $G = G_\pi$ where π has a single descent, and let $j \in \{1, 2\}$ be such that $s \in A_j$. Let T be a spanning tree of G , rooted at s . Then for any $k \geq 0$, we have:*

- $T^{(2k)} \subseteq A_j$.
- $T^{(2k+1)} \subseteq A_{\bar{j}}$.

Proof. Any edge e of G is a pair $e = (x, y) \in A_1 \times A_2$. Thus if $e = (x, y) \in T^{(k)} \times T^{(k+1)}$ is an edge of T , we have that if $x \in A_j$ then $y \in A_{\bar{j}}$ and vice versa. Since $T^{(0)} = \{s\} \subseteq A_j$, the claim follows immediately by induction. \square

An immediate consequence of Lemma 38 is the following.

Proposition 39. *Let $s \in [n]$ be a distinguished vertex of $G = G_\pi$ where π has a single descent, and T be a spanning tree of G , rooted at s . Then, for all $i \in [n]$, we have $\mu_i(T) = 0$, where the $\mu_i(T)$ are defined as in Equation (3) in Section 3.1.*

Proof. Given $k \geq 0$, Lemma 38 implies that G has no edges between two elements of $T^{(k)}$. \square

We now show that in this case, there is a one-to-one correspondence between spanning trees of permutation graphs G_π where π has a single descent, and the intransitive trees first introduced by Postnikov [17]. Let T be a labeled tree on the vertex set $[n]$. We say that T

is *intransitive* if all its vertices are either local minima or local maxima. Given a tree T , we denote by $\text{LocMin}(T)$ and $\text{LocMax}(T)$ its set of local minima and maxima, respectively. Thus T is an intransitive tree if and only if $\text{LocMin}(T), \text{LocMax}(T)$ forms a partition of $[n]$.

The following Proposition is essentially a re-writing of Proposition 5 in the case of permutations with a single descent, but we give a proof in the current context.

Proposition 40. *Let π be an indecomposable permutation with a single descent. Write $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2$ with π_1 and π_2 being, respectively, the increasing ordering of a set A_1 containing n and of a set A_2 containing 1. Let T be a labeled tree on the vertex set $[n]$. Then T is a spanning tree of G_π if and only if T is an intransitive tree with $\text{LocMax}(T) = A_1$ and $\text{LocMin}(T) = A_2$.*

Proof. Suppose that T is a spanning tree of $G = G_\pi$, and let $i \in A_1$. By construction, if (i, j) is an edge of G , then $j \in A_2$ and $i > j$. In particular, all neighbors of i in T have labels strictly less than i , so that $A_1 \subseteq \text{LocMax}(T)$. Similarly, we have $A_2 \subseteq \text{LocMax}(T)$, and since A_1, A_2 forms a partition of $[n]$ this implies that T is an intransitive tree with $\text{LocMax}(T) = A_1$ and $\text{LocMin}(T) = A_2$. The converse follows from the fact that if T is an intransitive tree, all its edges connect a local maximum i to a local minimum j with $i > j$. \square

We now restate Theorem 8 in this specialized context. Let π be an indecomposable permutation with a single descent. Write $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2$ with π_1 and π_2 being, respectively, the increasing ordering of a set A_1 containing n and of a set A_2 containing 1. Let $G = G_\pi$ be the corresponding permutation graph (which is a Ferrers graph by Proposition 36). Let $s \in [n]$ be a distinguished vertex of G , and T a labeled tree on $[n]$, rooted at s . For $i \in [n]$, we define:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_i(T) := \begin{cases} |\{j \in T^{(>h(i))} \cap A_2 : j < i\}|, & \text{if } i \in A_1, \\ |\{j \in T^{(>h(i))} \cap A_1 : j > i\}|, & \text{if } i \in A_2. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\tilde{\nu}_i(T) := |T^{(h(i)-1)} \cap (p(i), i)|, \quad (7)$$

where $p(i)$ is the parent of i in the rooted tree T , and $(p(i), i)$ is the interval $[p(i) + 1, i - 1]$ if $p(i) < i$, and $(p(i), i) = [i + 1, p(i) - 1]$ if $i < p(i)$.

Theorem 41. *The map $T \mapsto c(T)$, with $c(T) \in \text{Config}(G)$ defined by $c_i(T) := \tilde{\lambda}_i(T) + \tilde{\nu}_i(T)$, is a bijection from the set of intransitive trees T such that $\text{LocMax}(T) = A_1$ and $\text{LocMin}(T) = A_2$, to the set $\text{Rec}_s(G)$ of recurrent configurations on G . Moreover, we have*

$$\text{level}(c(T)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_i(T) + \tilde{\nu}_i(T) \right),$$

and

$$\text{CanonTop}(c(T)) = T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}, \dots$$

That is, the canonical toppling of $c(T)$ is given by the breadth-first search of T .

In particular, we recover the bijection between the set of intransitive trees on n vertices and the set of recurrent configurations on Ferrers graphs on n vertices from [11].

Note that the definition of $\tilde{\nu}$ in Equation (7) differs slightly from that of ν in Equation (4) in Section 3.1 (the definition of $\tilde{\lambda}$ is the same as that of λ , though written slightly differently). This is due to the extra structure of intransitive trees, namely that every vertex is either a local minimum or a local maximum, which allows this simpler formula to be given. There is no additional difficulty in the proof, it merely requires a slight tweaking of the inverse map introduced in the proof of Theorem 8.

5.2 Threshold graphs

Threshold graphs were introduced by Chvátal and Hammer [6] and are defined as those graphs that can be constructed from a graph with one vertex by repeatedly adding an isolated vertex or a vertex that is connected to every already existing vertex. It is easy to see that a threshold graph is the permutation graph of a permutation obtained from the permutation 1 by repeatedly appending or prepending a new largest letter. One example of such a permutation is 86521347; these are exactly the permutations that first decrease and then increase. Note, however that a threshold graph may be disconnected and thus correspond to a decomposable permutation (which will have its largest letter last).

In [16] the authors present a general bijection between the parking functions of a graph and labeled spanning trees. In the case where G is a threshold graph, this bijection maps the degree of the parking function to the number of inversions of the spanning tree (an inversion of a tree T with vertex set $[n]$ is a pair (i, j) such that $i > j$ and j is an ancestor of i in T , relative to a designated root). Parking functions of a graph are essentially the same as recurrent configurations for the ASM, via a simple linear translation, with the degree of a parking function corresponding to the level of a recurrent configuration. Thus, the bijection in [16] can be viewed as a bijection between recurrent configurations on a threshold graph G and spanning trees of G , mapping the level statistic of the configuration to the number of inversions of the trees.

In Section 3.2, we showed that our bijection in Theorem 8 can be seen as a bijection between recurrent configurations on a permutation graph G and spanning trees of G , mapping the level of the configuration to the external activity of the tree. It is known that the inversion and external activity statistics are equidistributed over labeled trees on n vertices, and [4] provides a bijective proof of this fact. Since threshold graphs are a special case of permutation graphs, it follows that Theorem 8 can be viewed as an extension of the work in [16].

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